



No. 47

Free Distribution Only

2006-2007 Alaska Hunting Regulations

Governing general, subsistence, and commercial uses of Alaska's wildlife

Effective July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007



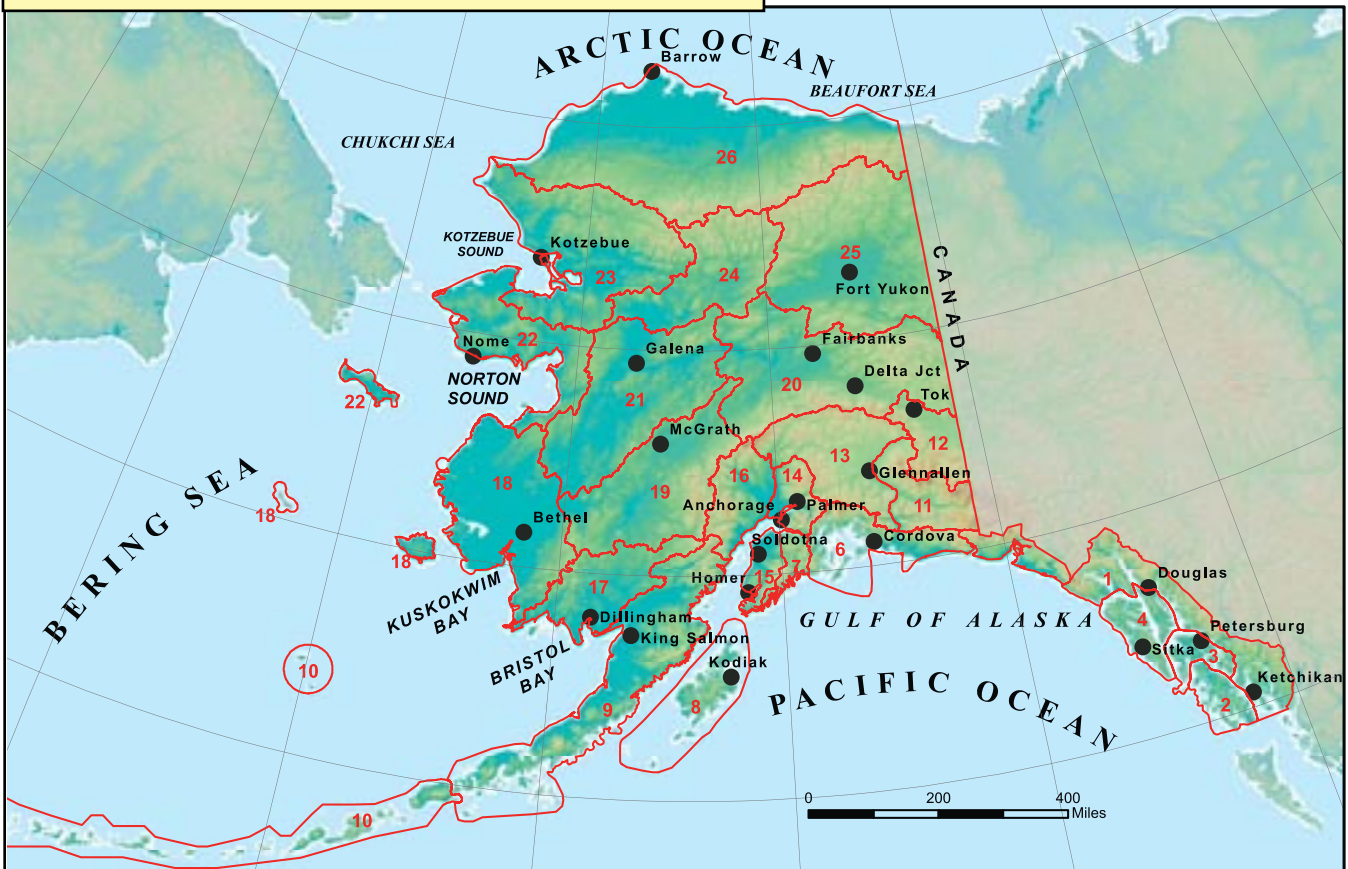
- For hunts on federal lands, check federal regulations to see if you are eligible to hunt.
- Visit <http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov> for the most up-to-date regulation information.



The regulations in this publication are taken from Title 5, Alaska Administrative Code and Title 16 of Alaska Statutes, both available for inspection at any Alaska Department of Fish and Game office. Other sections of Title 5, Alaska Administrative Code are included in the following publications: Miscellaneous Game Regulations, Trapping Regulations, and Waterfowl Regulations. These publications are also available at all Alaska Department of Fish & Game offices.

If an Alaska State Trooper, police officer, Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement Trooper, or authorized Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) employee asks to see your license, tags, harvest tickets, permits, game, or any equipment used to take game, you must show any or all of these items.

Map of Game Management Units



On the cover:

Vincent T. Price of Palmer took this bull caribou in 2000 in the Brooks Range, in Unit 26 of the Arctic Slope Region, during an archery-only hunt within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. It was Vincent's first archery-taken caribou, downed with a single instinctive pass-through shot, while the caribou was on the move. Vincent was 15 at the time.

Photo by Richard Price.

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This publication, released by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, was produced at a cost of \$0.38 per copy to provide hunting regulations to the public, and was printed by the Anchorage Daily News. (AS 44.99.210). Comments or questions regarding this publication may be addressed to Suzan Bowen, Alaska Dept of Fish and Game, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518-1599 or emailed to wchuntregs@fishgame.state.ak.us.



The Office of
Governor Frank H. Murkowski

Dear Hunter,

Like many of you, I've been looking forward to this time of year. Hunting season is a special time for me and my family. It is a time to enjoy Alaska's great outdoors, spend time together, and to try our luck at harvesting one (or more) of Alaska's many game species.

Our hunting heritage is deeply embedded in the spirit and history of our great state. Alaskans view hunting as an important family activity and cultural tradition. Hunting is also central to our economic and social well-being. Thousands of Alaskans working in the big game guide industry rely upon hunting as their livelihood.

Many other Alaskans rely upon the harvest of wild game as their main food source. That is why my administration has worked so hard to initiate active wildlife management programs. By carefully managing predator populations, we can help ensure that Alaskans are able to harvest the game that they need to feed their families.

But good wildlife management costs money. Through the purchase of a hunting license, you are directly contributing to wildlife management in our state. The revenues generated by hunting license sales are deposited into one of the state's only dedicated funds – the Fish and Game Fund. With oversight and approval from our state Legislature, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game uses these revenues to fund wildlife management and other programs and projects that directly benefit hunting license holders.

As you embark on your hunt, please help preserve Alaska's hunting heritage by practicing safe, respectful, and responsible hunting techniques and by becoming active in wildlife management efforts toward habitat access, enhancement, and conservation.

If you are visiting from out of state, welcome to Alaska. Whether you are hunting caribou, bear, moose, or another game species, you are in for the experience of a lifetime. Our hunting opportunities are unmatched and our scenery is spectacular.

Every hunter is responsible for knowing current regulations and bag limits, which may change from year to year. Please do not depend on a friend, guide, or family member to know the rules. We are all personally responsible for knowing and following the regulations affecting our hunts.

In closing, I want to thank you for your interest in hunting and encourage your continued support of an important Alaska heritage. Best wishes for a safe and happy hunt.

Sincerely yours,

Frank H. Murkowski
Governor



Photo by Riley Woodford

Fellow Hunter,

As the Director of the Division of Wildlife Conservation, I am pleased to be able to provide this summary of the rules and regulations for your Alaskan hunt.

As the term "wildlife manager" implies, we must do more than just track wildlife populations and advise the Board of Game in how to allocate game to hunters. For the past three years, the Division of Wildlife Conservation has been working hard to introduce active management to situations where the Board has determined that important moose or caribou populations have failed to meet management objectives. In five such areas the Division has initiated predator reduction programs aimed at increasing the number of moose available to hunters. Other active management programs are underway to enhance habitats and assess wildlife disease problems.

None of these programs come cheaply. Through the purchase of a license and tags, you are making wildlife management a reality. These revenues, together with the federal funds they allow us to obtain, are used to implement active management programs as well as to gather the data used by the Board in making decisions about hunting seasons and methods.

Hunters are important to wildlife management in Alaska. Hunting harvest is a key wildlife management regulation tool, and hunter licenses and tags dollars are the catalyst for funding the programs that benefit license holders. As always, thank you for your support. Together we can ensure that our hunting tradition continues and that our wildlife resources remain available for future generations.

Matt Robus
Director

**GOVERNOR OF ALASKA**

Frank H. Murkowski

**COMMISSIONER OF
FISH AND GAME**

McKie Campbell

**DIRECTOR OF
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**

Matt Robus

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This publication is an interpretive summary of the Alaska Hunting Regulations and contains rules which affect most hunters which have been simplified for your convenience. It is not a legal document and it is not quoted verbatim from state law. For further details, consult your local Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Division of Wildlife Conservation representative:

Anchorage	(907) 267-2257	Ketchikan	(907) 225-2475
Barrow	(907) 852-3464	King Salmon	(907) 246-3340
Bethel	(907) 543-2979	Kodiak	(907) 486-1880
Cordova	(907) 424-3215	Kotzebue	(907) 442-3420
Delta Junction	(907) 895-4484	McGrath	(907) 524-3323
Dillingham	(907) 842-2334	Nome	(907) 443-2271
Douglas	(907) 465-4265	Palmer	(907) 746-6300
Fairbanks	(907) 459-7206	Petersburg	(907) 772-3801
Galena	(907) 656-1345	Sitka	(907) 747-5449
Glennallen	(907) 822-3461	Soldotna	(907) 262-9368
Homer	(907) 235-8191	Tok	(907) 883-2971

Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement Troopers in the Department of Public Safety enforce the hunting regulations outlined in this summary booklet. If you have witnessed a violation and want to report it. Call the office nearest you from the list below:

Anchor Point	(907) 235-8239	Hoonah	(907) 945-3620
Anchorage	(907) 269-5735	Iliamna	(907) 571-1534
Aniak	(907) 675-4352	Juneau	(907) 465-4005
Bethel	(907) 543-5918	Ketchikan	(907) 225-5111
Big Lake	(907) 892-3474	King Salmon	(907) 246-3307
Cantwell	(907) 768-4050	Kodiak	(907) 486-4762
Coldfoot	(907) 678-5211	McGrath	(907) 524-3222
Cordova	(907) 424-3184	Nome	(907) 443-2429
Craig (Klawock)	(907) 755-2291	Palmer	(907) 745-4247
Delta Junction	(907) 895-4681	Petersburg	(907) 772-3983
Dillingham	(907) 842-5351	Seward	(907) 224-3935
Dutch Harbor	(907) 581-1432	Sitka	(907) 747-3254
Fairbanks	(907) 451-5350	Soldotna	(907) 262-4573
Galena	(907) 656-1634	Talkeetna	(907) 733-2256
Girdwood	(907) 783-0970	Tok	(907) 883-4471
Glennallen	(907) 822-3263	Valdez	(907) 835-4307
Haines	(907) 766-2533	Wrangell	(907) 874-3215

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game administers all programs and activities free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire further information please write to ADF&G, P.O. Box 25526, Juneau, AK 99802-5526; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfield Drive, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203 or O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240. For information on alternative formats for this and other department publications, please contact the department ADA Coordinator at (voice) 907-465-4100, (TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-2332.

Major changes in 2006-2007 regulations

This is a summary of some of the more significant regulation changes adopted by the Alaska Board of Game during the past year. This is NOT a complete list of all the changes. It is your responsibility to read this book carefully before going afield.

Black Bear

Units 19A and 19D, eliminate registration hunt and increase bag limit to 5 bears per year.

You may sell the untanned hide, with claws attached, and the skull of black bears taken in active predation control areas (see page 34 for area descriptions).

Brown Bear

Units 19A, 19D, and 22A increase bag limit to 2 bears per year--does NOT count against the one bear every 4 year bag limit in other areas of the state.

Units 19A, 21B, 21E, 25C eliminate resident brown bear tag fee.

You may sell the untanned hide, with claws attached, and the skull of brown bears taken in active brown bear predation control areas (see page 34 for area descriptions).

Caribou

Units 9B, remainder of 17A, 17B, and portion of 17C east of the Wood River and Wood River Lakes, and 18, (Mulchatna herd), reduce resident season to Aug. 1- Mar. 15 and bag limit from 5 to 3 caribou, with only one caribou allowed Aug. 1-Nov. 30. Reduce existing nonresident seasons to Aug. 1-Sept. 30. In areas where same day airborne hunting is allowed, shorten season by one month, Jan. 1-Mar 15.

Units 19A and 19B outside the Lime Village Management Area, (Mulchatna herd), reduce resident bag limit from 5 to 3 caribou, with only one caribou allowed Aug. 1-Nov. 30. Reduce existing nonresident seasons to Aug. 1-Sept. 30.

Unit 23, decrease the nonresident bag limit to two caribou. Require meat to be left on rib bones, in addition to front and hind quarters.

Unit 26A, prohibit the use of aircraft for caribou hunting from August 15-Oct. 15 in the Anaktuvuk River drainage.

Moose

Unit 12, that portion in the Tok River drainage upstream from the Tok cutoff bridge, establish antler restrictions for resident hunters, bull with spike-fork or 50" antlers or 4 brow tines.

Unit 18, south of, and including, the Goodnews River drainage, no open season.

Unit 19A, the Kuskokwim River drainages downstream and including the George River drainage, and downstream but excluding the Downey River drainage, establish Tier II hunt for one antlered bull, Sept. 1-20.

Unit 19A, remainder, outside the Lime Village Management Area, no open season.

Unit 19B, eliminate the registration hunt for any bull. General season remains with existing antler restrictions.

Unit 20A, lengthen existing antlerless registration hunt season to Aug. 25-Feb. 28.

Unit 21B, in Nowitna corridor (2 miles on each side of the river) upstream from the Little Mud River, establish resident registration permit, one bull bag limit, with a split season, Aug. 22-Aug. 31, and Sept. 5-25, and nonresident drawing hunt, bull with 50" or 4 brow tines, Sept. 5-25.

Unit 21B, remainder, outside the Nowitna corridor upstream from the Little Mud River remains general season for resident hunters,

one bull bag limit, with a split season, Aug. 22-Aug. 31, and Sept. 5-25. The nonresident general season is bull with 50" or 4 brow tines, Sept. 5-25.

Unit 22A, Unalakleet River drainage and all drainages flowing into Norton Sound north of the Golsovia River drainage and south of the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik River drainages, no open season.

Units 22B, remainder, 22D, that portion within the Kougarok, Kuzitrin and Pilgrim River drainages, and **22(D) Southwest**, shorten resident registration hunt season to Sept. 1-14.

Unit 23, require meat to be left on the rib bones, in addition to front and hind quarters.

Unit 26A, remainder, east of 156 degrees W. longitude and the Colville River drainage downstream from the Anaktuvuk drainage, lengthen the any bull season to Aug. 1-Sept. 14.

Muskox

Unit 22E, convert existing Tier II hunt to a registration permit hunt.

Wolves

Units 12, 20 and 25, extend hunting season, Aug. 10-May 31. **In Units 9B, 9C, 9E, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25C, and 25D, (except National Park Service or National Wildlife Refuge lands), and wolf predation control areas**, (see page 34 for area descriptions) allow the use of snowmachines to position hunters to select wolves for harvest and shoot wolves from a stationary snowmachine.

This symbol identifies Units with predator control areas.



Miscellaneous

Units 21A and B, redefine subunit boundary, and **Unit 24**, create new subunits.

Proxy hunting

Antler destruction: A proxy hunter is required to remove at least one antler from the skull plate or cut the skull plate in half (on antlered animals) before leaving the kill site for both the proxy hunter's animal and the beneficiary's animal taken by a hunter participating in a proxy hunt.

Moose - proxy hunting only allowed in Tier II hunts, antlerless hunts, and any bull hunts.

Unit 13, proxy hunting is further restricted by limiting proxy hunters to one proxy hunt per species per season, and requiring proxy hunters for Tier II caribou to also have a Tier II permit.

In addition, proxy hunting is specifically prohibited in:

- Unit 20E moose and caribou registration hunts (RM865 and RC860 and RC867),
- Units 21 and 24 moose registration hunts (RM832/834) if either the proxy hunter or the beneficiary holds a drawing permit for the Galena area,
- Units 9B, 17B, 17C, 18, 19A and 19B bull caribou hunts.

What has changed since last year?

Changes to existing hunt dates are usually *shown in red*.

If the information is about a new regulation or a new hunt, it will have a **NEW!** next to it.

How Alaska's hunting regulations are changed

Alaska has a very public process of setting hunting regulations. The Board of Game determines the hunting regulations and meets at least twice a year. The board does not have time to consider every topic in the regulations at every meeting, so it deals with topics on a rotating basis. After the agenda for the next meeting is set, the board issues a "Call for Proposals," which is sent to various agencies, groups, and individuals and is published in Alaska newspapers.

Advisory committees were created to provide a local forum to discuss and make recommendations on fish and wildlife issues before the board. There are currently 81 local fish and game advisory committees. Advisory committees typically meet sometime prior to the call for proposal deadline and develop proposals relating to the committee's concerns. Advisory committees meet after proposals are published to comment and provide reasons opposing or supporting proposals.

Any individual or group in the state can propose a change in a hunting regulation. If you wish to propose a change in a regulation, please do the following:

- When possible, use the printed proposal form available at local ADF&G offices or boards support section.
- Use clear, concise wording on your proposal.
- State the Alaska Administrative Code number (for example, 5 AAC 92.990) for the regulation you want to change, or provide the general heading and page number in the present regulation book. (See definitions, pages 22-23 for an example).
- State the problem you are trying to correct and list the reasons why you want the regulation changed.
- Submit your proposal before the deadline and be sure to allow sufficient time for mailing.
- Questions? Call Boards Support at (907) 465-4110 or (907) 267-2354.

The following list references the species listed in this book and the Alaska Administrative Code that specifically addresses each species, 5 AAC 85.xxx, where .xxx is the species under consideration. (For example, 5 AAC 85.015 details seasons and bag limits pertinent to black bear.)

black bear	(.015)
brown/grizzly bear	(.020)
bison	(.010)
caribou	(.025)
deer	(.030)
elk	(.035)
goats	(.040)
moose	(.045)
muskoxen	(.050)
Dall sheep	(.055)
wolf	(.056)
wolverine	(.057)
fur animals	(.060)
small game, unclassified game	(.070)
deleterious exotic wildlife	(.075)

Gun Safety Can Save A Life

1. Always control the muzzle of your gun.
2. Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to fire.
3. Treat every gun as if it were loaded and keep it unloaded until ready to use.
4. Know your target and what is beyond.

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Hunting seasons, types of hunts, other resources

Hunting seasons and bag limits for big game are listed by unit on pages 34-107 of this book. Other game seasons and bag limits are listed in the back of the book (pages 108-110). Look up the species you want to hunt, check for an open season, and if it is listed as open, you may hunt it. If the species is not listed, you may NOT hunt that species.

Sometimes seasons need to be changed on short notice. When this happens, ADF&G issues Emergency Orders to protect a wildlife resource. Emergency Orders are as legally binding as regulations adopted by the Board of Game and statutes adopted by the legislature. Emergency Orders are posted at all ADF&G offices and on our web site at: <http://hunt.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=regulations.main>.

Not familiar with this book?

First, read the statewide general information on pages 7-33. This information applies statewide.

Game Management Unit (unit) descriptions for each area of the state are listed beginning on page 34. In each unit listing, you will find the big game species you can hunt as well as the bag limits and seasons for each species. A map of each unit is included for your reference. At the beginning of each set of unit pages, or on the map for that unit, restricted areas are clearly listed. Here you will learn which areas of that unit have restrictions or are closed to hunting, or where methods of access are controlled by state Board of Game regulation. Remember, these restrictions are in addition to any restrictions imposed by landowners (e.g., private or federal).

Statewide seasons and bag limits for fur animals, small game (except waterfowl), unclassified game, and deleterious exotic wildlife are on pages 108-110.

Make your hunt a legal hunt

When planning a hunt, you should determine the following details and be certain you understand the ADF&G definition of each, as all these components play a factor in ensuring your hunt is legal.

- **Who** is going to hunt? (Are you a resident, nonresident, or nonresident alien, a youth hunter, or disabled?)
- **Where** do you plan to hunt? (Which unit, which subunit? Is your hunt in a restricted area?)
- **How** are you going to hunt? (Are there weapons restrictions or access restrictions?)
- **What** species do you want to hunt? (Is there an open season for that species in the area you wish to hunt?)
- **When** do you plan to hunt? (Seasons)

Types of hunting seasons

There are hunting seasons for residents and nonresidents. Hunts are open to both residents and nonresidents unless otherwise noted.

Nonresidents are allowed to hunt when there is enough game to allow everyone to participate. When there isn't enough game, nonresident hunters are restricted or eliminated first. If more restrictions are necessary, seasons and bag limits may be reduced or eliminated for some residents.

Types of hunts

There are four types of hunts. More information on each type of hunt can be found on the following pages:

• General Season	page 12
• Drawing	page 13
• Registration	page 13
• Tier II	page 13

Reporting your harvest

To protect, conserve, and enhance our wildlife populations in Alaska, ADF&G needs to know how many animals are taken by hunters. Therefore, ADF&G collects harvest information using a variety of methods:

Harvest reports are used in some general season hunts, permit reports are used in permit hunts, harvest surveys are used for deer, and sealing information is collected for other species.

ADF&G asks hunters to return harvest and permit reports even when no game was taken in order to help measure hunting pressure and hunter effort. You can find more information regarding harvest and permit tickets and reports on pages 12 and 13.

Other information sources

Each spring and fall, we publish additional information regarding Drawing and Tier II Hunts in a separate supplement which can be found at ADF&G offices and vendors statewide. For more information on these hunts, see pg. 13.

Migratory bird (waterfowl) regulations are available in mid-August at license vendors or ADF&G offices. To take waterfowl, if you are 16 years of age or older, you must have a hunting license, state and federal duck

stamps, and follow the seasons and bag limits, and methods and means permitted.

Marine mammal harvest is controlled by the federal government. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at (907) 786-3311 for information on hunting walrus, polar bears, and sea otters. Contact the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service at (907) 586-7235 for information on hunting seals, sea lions, and beluga whales.

See page 8 for information on obtaining a copy of the federal subsistence regulations.

**Remember, ignorance is no excuse
-- you must know the law!**

**Read and understand these
hunting regulations *before* you
hunt.**

**If you violate a game law, you are
responsible for your actions.**



Lisa Whitman of Fairbanks and her dog, 13-year-old Piper, enjoy the crisp weather last fall hunting just south of the Steese Highway. The pair brought home dinner, a couple of late autumn rock ptarmigan.

Know who owns the land where you plan to hunt

Land ownership and public access information

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) maintain general land status records. Both agencies also maintain records indicating the availability of public access routes (roads, trails, campsites) that can be used to reach public lands and waters. Access and use of the State of Alaska's navigable and public waters is protected under the state constitution and statutes. Use of these waters, below the ordinary high water mark, does not require a permit from the upland owner. For more information on land status and access contact: DNR Public Information Center (Anchorage) 269-8400; BLM Public Information Center (Anchorage) 271-5960. You can also visit DNR's website at <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/index.htm>.

State lands

State lands are open to hunting unless they are closed by state, local, or municipal laws.

State Park lands

Parts of the state park system are open to hunting, but the laws about the discharge of firearms vary from park to park. For information, call the DNR Public Information Center at (907) 269-8400.

State Refuge lands

Most state refuge lands are open to hunting, but there may be access or registration requirements. For more information call the ADF&G office nearest the refuge where you plan to hunt.

Federal public lands

Subject to federal restrictions and closures, most federal public lands are open to hunting under these regulations; however, National Parks and National Park Monuments are closed to hunting under these regulations. Additionally, a ★ indicates that other federal regulations may apply. If you are planning to hunt on federal lands, consult the Subsistence Management Regulations for Federal Public Lands in Alaska for details. Calling federal agencies is also advised as in-season closures can occur at any time and may not be reflected in their annual regulatory publication.

For more information or a copy of the federal regulations, contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Subsistence Management by calling (800) 478-1456, e-mail them at subsistence@fws.gov, or visit their web site at: <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/home.html>.

You may also contact the following agencies by phone:

For National Parks and Preserves:
National Park Service
(907) 644-3534 or 644-3533

For National Wildlife Refuges:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
In Juneau 907-586-7240
(800) 478-1456

For National Recreation Areas:
Bureau of Land Management
(907) 271-5960

For National Forests:
U.S. Forest Service
(907) 586-8806

Military lands

Civilians are allowed to hunt on some military lands; an access fee may be charged. Basic Hunter Education is required for all hunters on Army lands. Because of unexploded ammunition or military operations, civilians must check in with the military before hunting on their lands.

Military contact information

Ft. Greely	(907) 873-1615
Ft. Wainwright	(907) 353-9685
Ft. Richardson	(907) 384-3046
Eielson AFB	(907) 377-5182
Elmendorf AFB	(907) 552-2436

Local restrictions

Local, municipal, or federal governments may prohibit the discharge of firearms or access to an area. Check with the agency with jurisdiction for more information.

Private lands

State hunting regulations apply to private land, but **do not** guarantee access. Most of Alaska's land is in public ownership and managed by federal or state agencies. However, a significant portion of the state is in individual or corporate ownership. If you intend to hunt on private lands in Alaska, make sure you have permission from the land owner. If you will be hunting with a guide or using the services of a transporter, they should have a working knowledge of land ownership in the area where you will hunt.

Regional Native Corporation lands

The largest private landowners in the state are the Native village and regional corporations. If you wish to hunt on these private lands, you must contact the appropriate land management office to determine if a land use permit and/or fees are required. Some of these lands are closed to use by non-stockholders. Use of private lands without the landowner's permission, other than those legally reserved for public access easements, is trespass.

Many corporations have land status maps available. Contact them at the numbers listed below.

Native corporation lands contact information

Unit	Corporation	Phone
1-5	Sealaska	(907) 586-1512
6-7	Chugach	(907) 563-8866
8	Koniag	(907) 486-2530
9, 17	Bristol Bay	(907) 278-3602
10	Aleut	(907) 561-4300
11-13	Ahtna	(907) 822-3476
14-16	Cook Inlet	(907) 274-8638
18	Calista	(907) 279-5516
12, 19-21 & 24-25	Doyon	(907) 459-2030
22	Bering Strait	(907) 443-5252
23	NANA	(907) 442-3301
26	Arctic Slope	(907) 852-8633



Rob Berkahn of Soldotna, 15, packs out the final load after taking his first caribou, by registration permit, in August 2003.

Alaska resident licenses and big game tags

Tags, not to be confused with harvest tickets (shown on page 12), are numbered metal locking objects that must be purchased prior to hunting and placed on the animal upon harvest. Resident tags are not required for all species. In areas where a tag is required, it must be affixed, attached, or locked on the animal (skull or hide) immediately after the kill and must remain there until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed or exported.

Resident license requirements:

<i>If you are</i>	<i>you will need</i>
15 or under	no license required
16-59	license required
60 or over	free permanent ID

Alaska residents ages 15 years or younger are not required to possess a license to hunt. Alaska residents ages 16 years or older must possess a valid license to hunt. Alaska residents ages 60 years or older may apply for a free permanent identification card in lieu of a license. In addition to a license, all hunters must carry any required harvest tickets, permits, tag(s) and/or duck stamps while hunting. Children under 10 years old are not allowed to have their own harvest tickets or permits. (See *bag limit*, page 14.)

Resident licenses

hunting	\$25
trapping	\$15
hunting and trapping	\$39
hunting and sport fishing	\$48
hunting, trapping and sport fishing	\$62
low income	\$5
waterfowl stamps	\$5

Resident tags

Residents are required to purchase tags only when hunting brown bear & muskox:

brown/grizzly bear	\$25
muskox	
Nunivak Island, 22E, 26B East	
bull	\$500
cow	\$25
Nelson Island bull or cow	\$25
Tier II hunts for muskox	
Unit 22, 23, and 26	
bull or cow	no charge

Resident tags

Residents hunting for most species do not require a tag, but may require a harvest ticket. Residents must possess a locking tag before hunting brown/grizzly bears in most locations (see page 24), and before hunting muskoxen. Residents with a drawing or registration permit hunting muskoxen in Units 18, 22E, or 26B East must pay the appropriate tag fee. Residents hunting muskoxen in Tier II hunts in Units 22, 23, and 26 do not have to pay the tag fee, but must possess a tag while hunting. This subsistence tag is available from ADF&G offices in Fairbanks, Barrow, Kotzebue and Nome.

An Alaska resident is...

- a person (including an alien) who is physically present in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely and make a home here, has maintained that person's domicile in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license, and is not claiming residency or obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country; **OR**

- a member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has been stationed in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license; **OR**

- a dependent of a resident member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has lived in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license. A person who does not otherwise qualify as a resident may not qualify by virtue of an interest in an Alaska business. (AS 16.05.415).

If you have any questions about your residency call your local Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (telephone numbers listed on pg. 4).

Buying your licenses and tags

Licenses and big game locking tags must be purchased and are available from most license vendors, at <http://www.state.ak.us/adfg/admin/admhome.htm>, by calling (800) 478-2376 or (907) 465-2376, or by mail from ADF&G's Licensing Section, P.O. Box 115525, Juneau, AK 99811-5525. Hunting licenses and big game tags are valid from date of purchase through December 31 of that year (AS 16.05.350). Check with your local sporting goods or hardware store to see if they sell licenses and tags.

Low income licenses

You can buy a low income license for \$5 if your family earned less than \$8,200 (before taxes) for the preceding year, or if you obtained assistance during the preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program. The \$5 license is for hunting, trapping and sport fishing; **it is not a "subsistence" license -- you must still obtain any required harvest tickets, permits, or tags.**

Special circumstances licenses:

Older Alaska residents

Resident hunters 60 years or older may obtain a free, permanent identification card. This replaces the annual sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, and with this permanent ID, king salmon and state duck stamps are no longer required. However, any required harvest tickets, tags and permits are still needed.

Disabled veterans

Disabled veterans who are Alaska residents may qualify for a free hunting and fishing license. This replaces the annual sport fishing and hunting licenses, and king salmon and state duck stamps are no longer required. To receive this license you must have been honorably discharged from military service, be eligible for a loan under AS18.56.101, and be certified by the US Veteran's Administration as having incurred a 50 percent or greater disability during military service. Written proof from the VA is required at the time of application.

To obtain an application

Applications for special circumstances licenses are available at any Fish and Game office, and some license applications are downloadable at <http://www.admin.adfg.state.ak.us/admin/license/form.html>, but must be mailed to Alaska Department of Fish & Game Licensing Division, P.O. Box 115525, Juneau, AK 99811-5525 for processing. These licenses can **only** be issued by the Licensing Division in Juneau.



Eric Edwards and dog, Jake, on Eric's first duck hunt, on the Susitna Flats. Eric bagged this green-winged teal on his first shot.

Licenses and big game locking tags are available online at <http://www.state.ak.us/adfg/admin/admhome.htm>,

Nonresident/nonresident alien licenses and tags

Big game tags, metal locking objects that must be purchased and placed on the animal upon harvest, are required for all big game species. Harvest tickets may also be required. (See list below.)

A nonresident...

- is anyone who is not a resident of Alaska, but is a U.S. citizen.
- Nonresidents who hunt for sheep, goat, or brown bear must be accompanied in the field by a licensed guide or resident relative. See guide information at right.

A nonresident alien...

- is a citizen of a foreign country who is not a resident of the United States.
- Nonresident alien hunters must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide to hunt any big game animal.

All nonresidents, regardless of age, must have appropriate licenses. All nonresidents 10 years or older must also have appropriate tags and harvest reports. Nonresidents under the age of 10 will not be issued tags and harvest reports. (See *bag limit*, page 14.)

Nonresident big game tags

Nonresident and nonresident alien hunters must buy the appropriate locking tag before hunting a big game animal. Immediately after the kill, the tag must be locked on the animal. The tag must remain on the animal until the animal is prepared for storage, exported, or consumed. For animals such as bear, in units where the meat is not required to be salvaged, tags must be locked on the hide.

A big game tag may be used for a species of equal or lower value. For example, if you purchase a \$500 brown bear tag, but do not take a brown bear, and take a moose instead, you may use the bear tag on the moose, since the moose has a lesser tag value.

You must then complete a harvest report for the moose, which requires that you obtain a harvest ticket before you hunt. However, you may not use a tag for an animal of a species you have already taken, unless the bag limit for that species is greater than one.

A tag may not be used more than once, and two or more tags cannot be used on one animal.

Nonresident licenses

small game hunting.....	\$ 20
<i>(grouse, hare, ptarmigan, waterfowl, cranes and snipe)</i>	
hunting <i>(all game)</i>	\$ 85
hunting and trapping	\$250
alien hunting <i>(big game)</i>	\$300

Nonresident tags

(Prices are for one tag each)

black bear	\$225
* brown/grizzly bear	\$500
bison	\$450
caribou ¹	\$325
* Dall sheep ¹	\$425
deer	\$150
elk	\$300
moose ¹	\$400
* mountain goat	\$300
muskox	\$1,100
wolf ²	\$ 30
wolverine	\$175

Nonresident alien tags:

(Prices are for one tag each)

* black bear	\$300
* brown/grizzly bear	\$650
* bison	\$650
* caribou ¹	\$425
* Dall sheep ¹	\$550
* deer	\$200
* elk	\$400
* moose ¹	\$500
* mountain goat	\$400
* muskox	\$1,500
* wolf ²	\$ 50
* wolverine	\$250

* guide required

¹ harvest report required

² a tag is not required for wolves in Units 12, 13, 16, 19, and 20; however, a guide is still required for nonresident aliens.

Guide information

Nonresidents who hunt brown bear, Dall sheep or mountain goats must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide or an Alaska resident 19 years or older who is within the second-degree of kindred. This means he or she, if not a registered guide, must be your: father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother/sister-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, father/mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, step-sister, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

Nonresident aliens (non-U.S. citizens) hunting any big game must be accompanied in the field by an Alaska-licensed guide.

Hunters should be aware that except for a registered or master guide it is illegal for anyone to provide for compensation any supplies, equipment, or services (other than transportation) to a big game hunter in the field. In other words, transporters and individuals cannot legally provide for compensation vehicles, fuel, bear bait and/or stations, camping, hunting, or game processing equipment or any hunting services such as cleaning of game, glassing, packing, etc. from a permanent or nonpermanent structure in the field or on a boat on saltwater.

Licensed transporters may provide transportation services and accommodations (room and board) only at a personally-owned permanent structure in the field, or on a boat on saltwater. It is illegal for a transporter to accompany or remain in the field at a non-permanent structure with a big game hunter who is a client of the person except as necessary to perform transportation services.

Unlicensed individuals cannot legally provide transportation service or accommodations for compensation.

A current list of licensed guides, transporters, and general information on guiding is available on the web site at <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/apps/ODQuery.cfm> or may be obtained by mail for \$5 from Alaska Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development, Division of Corporate, Business & Professional Licensing, P.O. Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806, (907) 465-2543.

Vendors: You may issue harvest tickets whether or not a locking tag has been purchased for a particular species. Contact any ADF&G office if you have questions.

Military licenses and tags

All military personnel must comply with all Alaska regulations, regardless of where they hunt. License and tag requirements are explained below; however, harvest tickets or permits are also required, no matter where they hunt.

Resident military personnel

Active duty members of the military stationed in the state for the preceding 12 months, and their dependents living in the state for the preceding 12 months are considered residents. They must have appropriate resident licenses, harvest tickets, permits and tags to hunt anywhere in Alaska.

Guide requirement:

All nonresidents, including military personnel and their dependents hunting brown/grizzly bear, Dall sheep or mountain goat are required to be accompanied in the field by a registered guide or a relative within second-degree of kindred who is 19 years or older and an Alaska resident (See page 10.)

Nonresident military personnel hunting on military land

For the first 30 days, military personnel and their dependents must have a nonresident license and appropriate nonresident locking tags for big game hunting, regardless of where in Alaska they hunt. Active duty members of the military (not including dependents) who have been on duty at an installation or facility within Alaska for more than 30 days but less than 12 months may hunt big game on military land open to hunting without a license or nonresident tags.

Nonresident military personnel hunting off military land

Active duty members of the military, and their dependents, who have been on duty for more than 30 days but less than 12 months and are permanently stationed in Alaska, are nonresidents for purposes of hunting anywhere other than military land in Alaska. In order to hunt big game, they must purchase a nonresident hunting license at full price and appropriate tag(s) at half of the nonresident rate. To hunt small game only, they must purchase a nonresident small game license.

Disabled and elderly Alaskans: Proxy hunting provisions

**Definition of "70-percent disabled" - a person who presents to ADF&G either written proof that the person receives at least 70-percent disability compensation from a government agency for a physical disability or an affidavit signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine in the state, stating that the person is at least 70-percent physically disabled.*

An Alaska resident (the beneficiary) may obtain an authorization allowing another Alaska resident (the proxy) to hunt moose, caribou, or deer for them if they are blind, 70-percent physically disabled*, or 65 years of age or older. A person may not be a proxy for more than one beneficiary at a time.

Proxy hunting is allowed for all deer hunts, most caribou hunts, and some moose hunts, with the following restrictions:

NEW! Antler destruction:

- consists of removing at least one antler from the skull plate or cutting the skull plate in half to destroy the trophy value.
- is required for all species.
- is required for each animal taken by the proxy hunter (both the proxy hunter's animals and the beneficiary's animals).
- must occur at the kill site unless uncut antlers must be submitted to ADF&G for measuring.
- will be completed after measuring by ADF&G.

NEW! You may proxy hunt for moose:

- in Tier II hunts
- where the legal animal is any bull moose
- where the legal animal is an antlerless moose

NEW! You may proxy hunt for caribou in all areas, **EXCEPT** in Fortymile registration hunts, for bulls in Mulchatna herd, and in Unit 13, with additional restrictions (see below for specific units and hunt numbers).

NEW! Special restrictions in Unit 13:

- You may not be a proxy hunter more than once per season per species.
- Only Tier II caribou permit holders may be proxy hunters for beneficiaries with Tier II caribou permits.

NEW! You MAY NOT proxy hunt in these areas:

- Unit 20E moose and caribou registration hunts (RM865, RC860, and RC867)
- Units 21 and 24 moose registration hunts (RM832 and RM834) if either the proxy hunter or the beneficiary holds a drawing permit for the Galena area hunts.
- Units 9B, 17B, 17C, 18, 19A, and 19B bull caribou hunts.

Both beneficiary and proxy must have obtained licenses, regardless of age, and any necessary harvest tickets and/or permits, before applying for a Proxy Hunting Authorization at any ADF&G office or other issuing location. In addition, a written statement signed by an Alaska-licensed medical doctor stating the percentage of the disability is required if the beneficiary only qualifies due to disability. Either party may obtain the proxy hunting authorization form to be completed and signed by both parties.

Once validated, this authorization will allow the proxy to hunt for the beneficiary. As a proxy, you may hunt for the beneficiary and yourself at the same time, as long as the appropriate licenses, harvest tickets and/or permits for both hunters are in your possession. The beneficiary may not hunt while the proxy is hunting for them.

The beneficiary is responsible for all harvest and permit reporting, whether or not the proxy is successful. The proxy is responsible for providing the beneficiary with the information necessary for the beneficiary to properly report. The Proxy Hunting Authorization may not be used in federal subsistence registration hunts. Complete details of proxy hunting are available at ADF&G offices.

Other disability provisions

Those who are at least 70-percent physically disabled qualify for the special provisions outlined below:

A person with physical disabilities may take big game from a boat in Units 1-5, and may take black bear from a boat in Unit 6D, if they obtain a disability permit. Applications are available at the ADF&G office nearest the hunt area.

A person with physical disabilities may shoot game from a motorized vehicle in portions of Units 7 and 15 within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. This person must require a wheelchair for mobility, obtain a permit from ADF&G and be in compliance with Kenai National Wildlife Refuge regulations. ADF&G may require that the permit holder be accompanied by another hunter with a valid hunting license capable of assisting with the retrieval of game taken by the permit holder. For more information on acquiring a permit to hunt within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, contact the ADF&G office in Soldotna at (907) 262-9368.

For further information on disability provisions, contact the ADA coordinator at (907) 465-4100.

General season hunts, harvest tickets and reports

General season hunts are the least restrictive hunts. These hunts are generally open to most people and require less pre-planning than permit hunts. They are not managed as conservatively as permit hunts and are subject to fewer emergency closures. These hunts are indicated in the Unit sections with the word "Harvest" in the "permit/ticket required" column. Reporting your harvest is mandatory for most big game species. You must submit a harvest report for every harvest ticket you possess (except deer), even if you did not hunt. The following information explains how to complete harvest tickets and reports.

Use this number when referencing your harvest report.

The image shows three sample forms from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The first form on the left is the 'MOOSE HARVEST OVERLAY' (M05-0000000-RC) which includes a grid for recording harvest data. The middle form is the 'MOOSE HARVEST REPORT' (M05-0000000-RC) with fields for hunter information and harvest details. The third form on the right is the 'MOOSE HARVEST TICKET' (M05-0000000-RC) which is a smaller, more compact form. A large, semi-transparent 'SAMPLE' watermark is centered over all three forms.

This portion stays with the vendor and is returned to Fish & Game for hunt administration.

Complete and return this portion, after your hunt. You may also report online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>.

Complete this portion in the field if your hunt is successful.

Harvest tickets

Harvest tickets are required in general season hunts for deer, moose, caribou and sheep, and are available free from license vendors and ADF&G offices. They are valid from the date issued through the following June. Each harvest ticket number must be written on the back of your hunting license. The numbers of harvest tickets issued the previous calendar year which are still valid must be transferred to the back of a new hunting license.

Harvest tickets are not required for hunts where drawing, registration, or Tier II permits are required.

Your harvest ticket(s) must be carried in the field and must be validated by cutting out the month and day immediately upon taking game. You must keep each validated harvest ticket(s) in your possession until that animal has been delivered to the location where it will be processed for consumption.

If you are deer hunting in Units 1-5, you must use your harvest tickets in sequential order, and you must carry any unused tickets on your person whenever you are hunting.

Hunters under 10 years old at the start of the hunt cannot have their own big game bag limit, so they cannot have a harvest ticket. The young hunter is allowed to hunt only on behalf of an adult harvest ticket holder, and under the direct immediate supervision of that adult. The adult harvest ticket holder must be a licensed hunter, 16 or older, and is responsible for ensuring all legal requirements are met. (See *bag limit*, page 14.)

Harvest reports

Harvest tickets (except for deer) come with harvest reports attached to them. The report portion need not be carried in the field, but must be mailed or delivered within 15 days of taking the bag limit, or within 15 days after the close of the season, even if you did not hunt or did not take an animal. For deer, random surveys are mailed to hunters to gather harvest data.

For sheep, the harvest report must accompany the horns at the time of sealing. See page 28.



Reporting your hunt online

In many cases, hunters may now report their hunting activities online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov>.

Filing your hunt reports electronically has many advantages over reporting by mail. Using this system, you can be sure we have received your report. Online reporting allows you to verify which reports you have filed and which you have not.

When you file online, you will immediately see a confirmation number, and you will receive a certified receipt by e-mail. If there is ever a question, we will accept this receipt as proof that you filed your report. There is no need to mail in reports for those hunts you have already reported online. And when you file electronically, you'll help save printing, postage, and labor costs. Not all hunts have this option available.

If you live north of the Yukon River and hunt caribou in that area, you do not need caribou harvest tickets/reports, but you must register with ADF&G or an authorized license vendor within the area.

If you give false information when applying for a license, permit, tag, or harvest ticket, these documents are void and you have broken the law. It is illegal to alter, change, loan, or transfer any license, permit, tag, or harvest ticket issued to you, and you may not use anyone else's license, tag, or harvest ticket. There is an exception provided for those who are blind, disabled, or 65 or older. (See *proxy hunting*, page 11.) (AS 16.05.405(a)). A person who has had hunting license privileges revoked/suspended in any other state may not purchase an Alaska license during the period of the revocation/suspension. (AS 16.05.330(d)).

Permit hunts

Hunters under 10 years old at the start of the hunt cannot have their own bag limit and cannot obtain a permit. (see bag limits, pg 14.)

When hunter demand is higher than a game population can sustain, harvest is often restricted by permits. Four kinds of permit hunts are used: drawing, registration, Tier II and community harvest. Each type of hunt is described below:

Drawing permit hunts

These hunts limit harvest by restricting the number of hunters. Hunters apply for permits (in May or November) and pay a nonrefundable application fee. Permits are selected by random lottery.

Prior to application for drawing permits, the applicant must obtain or have applied by mail or internet for the appropriate hunting license. If you have a hunting license, the license number must appear on the drawing permit application or the application will become void. This license requirement does not apply to nonresident military applying to hunt on military land or residents under the age of 16.

Details about permit hunts and applications are included in the Drawing Permit Hunt Supplements, available at hunting license vendors and ADF&G offices or online at <http://wildlife.alaska.gov>.

Two drawing hunt periods are held each year. Spring hunt supplements are available in early May with an application deadline of May 31 and Winter hunt supplements are available in November with a deadline of December 6.

Maps of hunt areas are available online at www.wildlife.alaska.gov/gis/index.cfm and the ADF&G office nearest to the hunt area.

Registration permit hunts

These hunts do not usually limit the number of permits, although a few registration hunts limit the number of permits on a first-come-first-serve basis. Seasons will be closed if a harvest goal is met. Registration permit hunts are listed in this book and permits are issued at ADF&G offices and at limited locations in or near the hunt area. In most cases you must apply in person, but some hunts allow application by mail or online. Registration hunts have very specific hunt boundaries.

A person may be limited to one big game registration permit at a time in Units 1, 17 and 20 E.

For Residents Only: Tier II Subsistence permit hunts

These hunts are held when there isn't enough game to satisfy all subsistence needs. Hunters must answer questions on the application concerning their dependence on the game for their livelihood and availability of alternative resources. Applications are scored based on responses to the questionnaire and permits are issued to those with the highest scores. Details and permit applications are included in a Tier II Permit Supplement which is available in early May at license vendors and ADF&G offices or online at <http://wildlife.alaska.gov>. The application period for Tier II hunts is the month of May.

Community harvest permits

These permits may be issued to groups of people to hunt big game where the Board of Game has established a community harvest hunt area, and they are available only to Alaska residents. This type of permit accommodates local hunting practices and creates a group bag limit, rather than an individual bag limit. Hunters who sign up for a community harvest permit during a given regulatory year cannot also hunt for the same species under other regulations during the same regulatory year covered by the community harvest permit, except in specific circumstances. Other people can hunt in a Community Harvest Area; however, they will have an individual bag limit. There are currently two designated community harvest areas: Chalkyitsik and Yukon Flats.

Youth Opportunities for Permit Hunts

A resident hunter who is 10 through 17 years of age who has successfully completed a certified Basic Hunter Education course is allowed to hunt on behalf of a resident permit holder (16 years of age or older) under the direct immediate supervision of the permit holder, who is responsible for ensuring all legal requirements are met.

Permit tickets and reports

Hunters who receive a permit in one of the above hunts agree to specific conditions and reporting requirements. Permits will be denied to people who have failed to previously report in any other permit hunt. This is now a mandatory requirement. The following conditions and procedures apply to permit tickets and reports for all permit hunts:

- A permit ticket is not valid until you sign it.
- You must carry the permit ticket while hunting.
- You may not transfer your permit to another hunter (except by proxy authorization or community harvest).
- You may apply for a permit as an Alaska resident only if you qualify as a resident by the start date of the hunt.
- You must validate the permit ticket by cutting out the month and day immediately upon taking game.
- You must keep the validated permit ticket in your possession until the animal has been processed for consumption.
- Everyone issued a permit must complete and return the permit report, including those who did not hunt, those who were unsuccessful, and those who were successful. If you fail to return the report, you will be ineligible for any permits the following regulatory year.
- You must complete and return the permit report to ADF&G within the time period specified on the permit.

Complete this portion in the field if your hunt is successful.

Complete and return this portion, after your hunt. You may also report online at <http://hunt.alaska.gov> for some hunts.

Bag limit

The bag limit is the maximum number of animals of any one game species a person may take during a regulatory year

Bag limits are assigned by unit or portions of units. A bag limit applies to a regulatory year (July 1 - June 30) unless otherwise specified, and includes animals taken for any purpose, including subsistence.

You may hunt a species if the bag limit in your hunt area is greater than the number of animals of that species you have already taken anywhere in the state. If the limit is greater, you may take the number of animals needed to reach the limit.

For example: if you took one black bear from Unit 6 (which has a limit of one black bear) and then go to Unit 9 (which has a limit of three black bears), you may take up to two more black bears in Unit 9. But if you hunt in Unit 9 first (limit of three black bears) and kill one black bear, you may not hunt black bear in Unit 6 (limit of one black bear) within the same regulatory year

because you have attained the bag limit for that unit.

When there is a hunting season and a trapping season for the same species, the bag limit under hunting regulations is separate from the bag limit for trapping.

For example: the hunting bag limit in Unit 23 is two lynx. The trapping bag limit is three lynx. If you buy both a hunting and trapping license, you may take five lynx, two by hunting and three by trapping. Hunting bag limits are listed by unit in this book. Otherwise, see trapping regulations.

Animals disturbed while hunting do not count against your bag limit; however, a person who has wounded game should make every reasonable effort to retrieve and salvage that game.

Big game taken by a youth hunter is counted against the bag limit of the adult supervising their hunt.

A hunter who is younger than 10 may take big game only under the direct, immediate supervision of a licensed resident at least 16 years of age (in Units 7, 13, 14, 15, and 20, Hunter Education may be required. See below.) The animal taken must be counted against the licensed hunter's bag limit. The licensed hunter is responsible for ensuring that all legal requirements are met. Individuals must comply with big game tag requirements, if applicable, and must validate their harvest tickets or permits. (See *harvest tickets*, page 12.)

Hunter Education in Alaska --- it's not just for kids

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game offers three types of Hunter Education Courses: Basic Hunter Education, Bowhunter Education (IBEP), and Muzzleloader Education. ADF&G courses are taught by volunteer instructors in many areas of the state. These courses are popular and fill up quickly. Do not wait until the last minute to sign up. Call the nearest ADF&G office, visit the Hunter Education web site at www.huntereducation.alaska.gov, or call 907-267-2187 for information.

Requirements for all hunters:

All hunters must successfully complete a Basic Hunter Education course before hunting in the following areas:

- Eagle River Management Area (14C) for black bear and small game
- Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge (14C -- shotgun hunters only)
- Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge (1C); 15 years old or younger must be accompanied by an adult, or must have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course
- All Army lands
- Palmer/Wasilla Management Area (shotgun for big game)
- Hunter education is mandatory in all lower 49 states as well

Hunters wishing to hunt in a weapons restricted area (archery, muzzleloader, or shotgun) must successfully complete a course for the weapon with which they will be hunting. Certain Alaskan archery and muzzleloader drawing permit hunts also require the successful hunter to be in possession of a Basic Hunter Education card.

Weapons certification does not satisfy the Basic Hunter Education certification, and Basic Hunter Education does not satisfy archery or muzzleloader certifications. Be sure to read your drawing permit application and do not wait until the last minute to attend a Basic Hunter Education class. There are sufficient classes offered, but you must plan ahead.

Requirements for young hunters intending to hunt in Units 7, 13, 14, 15, and 20:

If you are under 16 years of age, you must have either successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course or be under the direct immediate supervision of a licensed hunter who is **(a) 16 years of age or older and has successfully completed a certified hunter education course, OR**

NEW! (b) born on or before January 1, 1986.

If you are 16 or older, and were born after January 1, 1986, you must have successfully completed a Basic Hunter Education course before you hunt.

If you have successfully completed a hunter education course elsewhere, check to see if you need to attend the Alaska course. ADF&G recognizes approved hunter education courses from other states.



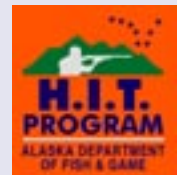
Cody Parmenter, 12, of Tazlina, participates in a Hunter Education class.

Hunter Education contact numbers:

Southeast	(907) 586-4101
Southcentral	(907) 267-2178
Interior/Arctic	(907) 459-7375

Hunter Education volunteers

Each year, ADF&G trains volunteer instructors to provide quality training and education to thousands of Alaskans, teaching Basic Hunter Education, Archery and Muzzleloader Certification courses.



Common themes taught in each of these courses are hunter responsibility, ethics, wildlife conservation, management and the safe handling of firearms, muzzleloaders and archery equipment.

Last year, volunteers donated thousands of hours teaching 220 classes to nearly 3,400 students. Without their dedication, Alaska would not have a state Hunter Education program. The 2005 Volunteer Basic Hunter Education Instructor of the Year was **Steve Adams** of Fairbanks and the 2005 Volunteer Bowhunter Instructor of the Year was **Wayne Stiles** of Anchorage.

Thanks to their hard work, hunters of all ages, and especially young people, have received the solid foundation that will ensure the future of Alaska's rich hunting heritage.

General hunting restrictions

You **MAY NOT** take game by:

- Shooting on, from, or across the driveable surface of any constructed road or highway.
 - Driving, herding, harassing, or molesting game with any motorized vehicle such as an aircraft, snowmachine, motor boat, etc.
 - Pursuing with a vehicle an animal that is fleeing.
 - Taking game from a motor-driven boat or motorized land vehicle, unless the motor has been shut off and the progress from the motor's power has ceased, **EXCEPT**:
 - A motor-driven boat may be used as follows:
 - in Units 23 and 26 to take caribou;
 - in Unit 22 to position hunters to select individual wolves for harvest.
 - under the authority of a permit issued by the department
 - A motorized land vehicle may be used as follows:
 - in Units 22 and 23, a snowmachine may be used to position hunters to select individual caribou for harvest, and caribou may be shot from a stationary snowmachine;
 - a snowmachine may be used to position hunters to select individual wolves for harvest, and wolves may be shot from a stationary snow machine in the following areas:
 - wolf control implementation areas
- NEW!** --Units 9B, 9C, 9E, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25C and 25D, except on any National Park Service or National Wildlife Refuge lands not approved by the federal agencies;
- NEW!** --a snowmachine may be used to position hunters to select a brown bear for harvest in the bear control implementation areas, and brown bears may be shot from a stationary snowmachine
- an ATV may be used to position hunters to select individual wolves for harvest, and wolves may be shot from a stationary ATV in Units 9B, 9C, 9E, 17, 22, and 25C, except on any National Park Service or National Wildlife Refuge lands not approved by the federal agencies.
 - under the authority of a permit issued by the department
 - In Units 7 and 15 with a permit (see pg 11).
- Shooting big game in Units 1-5 or black bear in Unit 6D from a boat, unless you have a obtained a disability permit (see page 11).
- Using a helicopter for hunting or for transporting hunters, hunting gear, game meat, trophies, or any equipment used to pursue or retrieve game, **EXCEPT** helicopter use may be authorized to rescue hunters, gear, or game in a life-threatening situation.
- Using poison or other substances that temporarily incapacitate wildlife, without written permission from the Board of Game.
- Using a crossbow in a restricted weapons hunt, **EXCEPT** you may use a crossbow in any hunt that does not restrict weapons.
- Using a bow that shoots more than one arrow at a time.
- Using a machine gun, set gun, or shotgun larger than 10 gauge.
- Using a pit, fire, artificial light, laser sight, electronically-enhanced night vision scope, radio communication, cellular or satellite telephone, artificial salt lick, explosive, expanding gas arrow, bomb, smoke, or chemical, **EXCEPT**:
 - Scent lures may be used with a black bear baiting permit, or for ungulates.
 - Rangefinders and electronic calls may be used.
 - Communications equipment may be used for safety; however, they may not be used to aid in the taking of game.
 - Artificial light may be used only in conjunction with a single, leashed dog in tracking and dispatching a wounded big game animal.
- Using a trap or a snare to take big game, fur animals, or small game **EXCEPT** you may use a trap or snare to take grouse, hare, and ptarmigan (see definitions of fur animals and small game, pages 22-23).
- Intentionally or negligently feeding deer, elk, moose, bear, wolf, coyote, fox, or wolverine, or intentionally leaving human food, animal food or garbage in a manner that attracts these animals, **EXCEPT** you may hunt wolves, coyote, fox, and wolverine with bait.

Some common violations

Leaving the kill site for any reason without first validating your harvest ticket or permit (see *Harvest tickets* on page 12 and *Permits* on page 13).

Failing to salvage all meat of big game animals (except wolves and wolverines) and wildfowl for human consumption. Some restrictions apply to bears taken at certain times of the year in specific areas. If you don't want all of the meat, contact someone in the nearest community and offer them the meat. You may legally transfer the meat to another person. (See *Salvage*, page 18, *Transfer of Possession*, page 19, and *Definition of Edible Meat* on page 22.)

Failing to leave evidence of sex naturally attached to the meat when the hunt is restricted to one sex. Antlers are not proof of sex, except for deer when the antlers are naturally attached to an entire carcass with or without the viscera. Horns are proof of sex for Dall sheep; both horns must be salvaged. In most units, the evidence of sex must remain attached to bears (See *Evidence of sex*, page 24).

Transporting antlers or horns to the departure point from the field (landing strip, trail head, road, river, etc..) before bringing out the meat. Antlers or horns may be transported simultaneously with the last load of meat (See *Furs, hides, skulls*, page 19).

Leaving any part of a harvested animal on a public road or right-of-way is littering and is illegal. Leave guts, hides, etc., in the field, out of sight of roads and trails.

Driving a motorized land vehicle across or through a stream in which salmon, steelhead, sea run cutthroat, Dolly Varden, Arctic Char, sheefish, or whitefish spawn, rear, or migrate. Protected streams are listed in the Anadromous Waters Catalog and Atlas which may be viewed at DNR Habitat Management offices.



Elliott Price, then 9, of Palmer, with two sets of bull caribou antlers taken while hunting with his father Richard and mother Donna, in the Brooks Range in September 2005.

Big game hunting restrictions

Big game includes black bear, brown/grizzly bear, bison, caribou, Dall sheep, Sitka black-tailed deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, muskox, wolf, and wolverine.

In addition to the general hunting restrictions listed on page 15, big game **MAY NOT** be taken by the following methods:

- Using a rimfire firearm *EXCEPT* you may use .22 caliber rimfire cartridges to take swimming caribou from a boat in Units 23 and 26.
- Shooting big game animals while they are swimming *EXCEPT* caribou in Units 23 and 26.
- Hunting big game with a muzzleloading rifle, *unless it is at least .45 caliber or larger.*
- Hunting big game with a muzzleloading rifle equipped with a scope during any special season for muzzleloading firearms only.
- Hunting big game with a bow, *unless*
 - (a) the bow is at least:
 - (1) 40 pounds peak draw weight when hunting black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep, and caribou
 - (2) 50 pounds peak draw weight when hunting mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, muskox, and bison;
 - (b) the arrow is tipped with a broadhead, at least 20 inches in overall length, and at least 300 grains in total weight;
 - (c) the broadhead is:
 - (1) a fixed, replaceable or mechanical/retractable blade type broadhead when taking black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep and caribou;
 - (2) a fixed or replaceable blade type broadhead for taking mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, muskox and bison; and
 - (3) not barbed
- Use of electronic devices or light attached to a bow, arrow, or arrowhead with the exception of a non-illuminating camera or the use of a lighted nock on the end of the arrow.
- Use of scopes or other devices attached to the bow or arrow for optical enhancement.
- Use of any mechanical device that anchors a nocked arrow at full or partial draw unaided by the bowhunter.
- Hunting with the aid or use of a dog, *EXCEPT* dogs may be used to hunt black bears under a nontransferable permit, issued to an individual who qualifies under the permit conditions established in 5 AAC 92.068; and a single, leashed dog may be used in tracking and dispatching a wounded big game animal.
- Taking a cub bear or a sow accompanied by cub(s).
Cub bear means a brown/grizzly bear in 1st or 2nd year of life, or a black bear (including the cinnamon and blue color phases) in the 1st year of life.
- Use of bait, *EXCEPT* black bears under specific conditions, wolves, and wolverines. (See Baiting requirements, page 27, and the definition of bait, page 22.)
- Shooting big game in Units 1-5 or black bear in Unit 6D from a boat, *unless you have a permit for a physical disability (see Disability provisions, page 11).*

Same day airborne:

It is against the law to hunt or help someone else take big game until 3:00 a.m. the day following the day you have flown. This does not apply if you have flown on a regularly scheduled commercial or commuter airplane.

You may hunt deer the same day airborne. You may hunt caribou the same day you have flown (provided you are 300 feet from the airplane) Jan 1 - Mar 15 in Units 9B, 17B, and that portion of 17C east of the Nushagak River. In Unit 22 (where caribou season is open) you may hunt caribou the same day you have flown (provided you are 300 feet from the airplane) Jan 1 - Apr 15. You may hunt caribou in Unit 8 throughout the year, provided you are 300 feet from the airplane.

NEW! Effective September 1, 2006: Black bear bait stations established in predator control areas may be accessed during open bear baiting seasons, and black bears may be taken at those bait sites the same day you have flown, provided you are at least 300 feet from the airplane. (See pg. 34 for predator control areas.)

Communication equipment may not be used in the taking of game, or to aid in the taking of game.

Fur animals **MAY NOT** be taken under the hunting regulations by the following methods:

Fur animal hunting restrictions

Fur animals means beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, flying squirrel, ground squirrel, and red squirrel.

- with a dog, trap, snare, net, or fish trap.
- by disturbing or destroying dens.
- the same day you have been airborne, unless you are at least 300 feet from the airplane.
- with a nonresident small game license.

Furbearer restrictions

River otter, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, or marmot are furbearers and may be taken only under trapping regulations with a trapping license.



Caribou meat drying rack at one of the many subsistence hunting camps along the Kobuk River.

Restricted weapons hunts regulations

Bow and arrow or muzzleloaders may be used to hunt during any open season unless otherwise restricted. “Certified bowhunters only” or “bow and arrow only” or “muzzleloader only” hunts or areas specifically exclude the use of other weapons, including crossbows.

Archery/Bow and Arrow

In any hunt or area specifically restricted to bow and arrow only, you **MAY NOT**:

- hunt with a crossbow
- hunt with a bow designed to shoot more than one arrow at a time
- hunt with expanding gas arrows, or
- hunt using chemicals or poisons or substances that temporarily incapacitate wildlife.

Equipment:

You **MAY NOT** hunt big game with a bow, unless:

- (a) the bow is at least:
 - (1) 40 pounds peak draw weight when hunting black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep, and caribou;
 - (2) 50 pounds peak draw weight when hunting mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, muskox, and bison;
- (b) the arrow is tipped with a broadhead, at least 20 inches in overall length, and at least 300 grains in total weight;
- (c) the broadhead is:
 - (1) a fixed, replaceable or mechanical/retractable blade-type broadhead when taking black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep and caribou;
 - (2) a fixed or replaceable blade type broadhead for taking mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, muskox and bison; and
 - (3) not barbed.

You **MAY NOT** use electronic devices or lights attached to the bow, arrow, or arrowhead with the exception of a non-illuminating camera or a lighted nock on the end of the arrow.

You **MAY NOT** use scopes or other devices attached to the bow or arrow for optical enhancement.

You **MAY NOT** use any mechanical device that anchors a nocked arrow at full or partial draw unaided by the bowhunter.

Muzzleloader

You **MAY NOT** use a muzzleloading rifle:

- to hunt big game unless such a firearm is at least .45 caliber or larger.
- equipped with a scope during any permitted, registered, or special season hunt for muzzleloading rifles only.

Definitions:

“Bow” means a longbow, recurve bow or compound bow; that is, a device for launching an arrow which derives its propulsive energy solely from the bending and recovery of two limbs. The device must be hand-held and hand-drawn by a single and direct pulling action of the bowstring by the shooter with the shooter’s fingers or a hand-held or wrist-attached release aid. The energy used to propel the arrow may not be derived from hydraulic, pneumatic, explosive or mechanical devices, but may be derived from the mechanical advantage provided by wheels or cams so long as the available energy is stored in the bent limbs of the bow. No portion of the bow’s riser (handle) or an attachment to the bow’s riser may contact, support or guide the arrow from a point rearward of the bowstring when strung and at rest. **“Bow” does not** include a crossbow or any device which has a gun-type stock or incorporates any mechanism that holds the bowstring at partial or full draw without the shooter’s muscle power;

“Broadhead” means an arrowhead with two or more sharp cutting edges having a minimum cutting diameter of seven-eighths (7/8) inch;

“Bow peak draw weight” means the peak poundage at which the bow is drawn through or held at full draw by the shooter at the shooter’s draw length;

“Mechanical or retractable broadhead” means a broadhead with cutting edges that are retracted during flight and open upon impact to a minimum cutting diameter of not less than seven-eighths inch (7/8”) and does not lock open after impact to create fixed barbs;

“Barbed” means an arrowhead with any fixed portion of the rear edge of the arrowhead forming an angle less than 90 degrees with the shaft when measured from the nock end of the arrow.

License requirements:

You must be in possession of a resident or nonresident hunting license and appropriate harvest ticket, permit and locking tag for all restricted weapons hunts. No special license or stamp is required.

Education requirements

Bowhunters:

An IBEP or equivalent certification is required to:

- hunt big game with a bow and arrow in any weapons restricted hunt.
- apply for drawing permits restricting the taking of big game by archery.
- hunt black bears over bait with a bow and arrow in Units 7 and 14-16.

ADF&G currently offers the International Bowhunter Education Program (IBEP) course through volunteer instructors. The course includes a shooting proficiency test. Names of instructors and course dates are available at regional ADF&G offices.

Muzzleloaders:

You may not hunt with a muzzleloading rifle in any hunt or area with weapon restrictions for the taking of big game unless you have successfully completed an ADF&G-approved muzzleloader hunter education course that includes ballistic limitations of muzzleloading weapons and a proficiency test.

NEW! Effective July 1, 2007, a hunter who applies for a “certified muzzleloader hunter only” permit hunt must have successfully completed an ADF&G approved muzzleloader certification course prior to submitting a permit application.

Shotgun Hunters:

You may not hunt for big game with a shotgun in a restricted weapons hunt unless you have successfully completed a certified Basic Hunter Education course.



Richard Hughey of Anchorage crosses the Sag River after a successful Dalton Highway hunt in August 2005. It was his first bow harvest.

Salvage and possession of game

(Salvage of meat means to transport the edible meat to the location where it will be processed for human consumption. See page 23.) **Successful hunters must validate their harvest ticket or permit immediately upon taking game. Once you have validated your harvest, you can begin to salvage. Edible meat in all cases must be salvaged, and the following information will help you understand what other requirements may be necessary for salvaging game.**

Evidence of sex

Hides of all brown bears, and of black bears taken in Units 1-7, 11-17, 19D, and 20 must have the penis sheath or vaginal orifice naturally attached during transport or until sealed. (See definitions, pages 22-23).

If you kill a big game animal (other than a sheep) where the bag limit is restricted to one sex, you must keep enough of the sex organs (penis, scrotum, testicles, udder, teats, vaginal orifice) naturally attached to part of a rear quarter to show the sex of the animal. Antlers are not proof of sex, except for deer when the antlers are naturally attached to an entire carcass with or without the viscera.

Horns are evidence of sex for Dall sheep, and they must be kept with sheep meat until it is butchered or processed for storage. Horns may be transported simultaneously with the final load of meat.

Antler salvage

Antlers must be salvaged where there are antler restrictions. Antlers must remain naturally attached to the unbroken/uncut skull plate if the required number of brow tines aren't present.

In all big game hunts with antler restrictions, you may not possess or transport the animal unless both antlers accompany the final load of meat.

Salvage of furs and hides

You must salvage the hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, or lynx. You must also salvage either the hide or meat of a beaver, pika, or ground squirrel.

You must salvage the entire hide (including claws attached) and skull of a brown/grizzly bear unless it was taken in (and not removed from) one of the subsistence hunt areas under a subsistence registration permit (see page 25). Salvage requirements for black bear are listed on page 26.

Meat salvage

Wanton waste of big game meat is an extremely serious offense punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 and 1 year in jail.

You must salvage all of the meat of moose, caribou, sheep, mountain goat, wild reindeer, deer, elk, bison, muskox, spring black

bear, and small game birds for which seasons and bag limits exist. You must also salvage either the hide or meat of beaver and ground squirrel; for birds, the breasts must be salvaged.



Big game meat you must salvage (excluding black bear) includes meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the distal joint of the radius-ulna (knee), hindquarters as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (hock), and meat along the backbone between the front and hind quarters. It does not include meat of the head, guts, bones, sinew, and meat left on the bones after close trimming, or meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the bullet or arrow.

When the salvage of black bear meat is required, you must salvage the meat of the front quarters and hindquarters and meat along the backbone (backstrap). (See bear information, pages 24-27.)

Edible meat in all cases must be salvaged, however in some units meat must be left on the bone prior to Oct 1. Where meat of moose and/or caribou must be left on the bone, quarters may be cut into pieces, provided the meat remains naturally attached to the bone.

Meat that must be left on bone when salvaged

FQ= front quarters
HQ=hindquarters
R = ribs

Unit	Caribou	Moose
9B	FQ, HQ	FQ, HQ
17	FQ, HQ,	FQ, HQ
18	FQ, HQ	FQ, HQ
19A, Holitna/Hoholitna CUA		
	FQ, HQ	FQ, HQ
19B	FQ, HQ	FQ, HQ
21A	FQ, HQ	FQ, HQ, R
21B, C, D, E		
	None	FQ, HQ, R
23	FQ, HQ, R	FQ, HQ, R
24	FQ, HQ, R	FQ, HQ, R

You must salvage meat unless it has been stolen, taken or destroyed by a wild animal, lost to unanticipated weather conditions or other acts of God, or given to someone who accepts responsibility for salvaging and removing the meat from the field.

You may not possess the horns or antlers of a big game animal unless you also salvaged and removed the meat of the animal from the field. You may possess horns or antlers if they were given to you by someone who salvaged and removed the meat from the field, or if you have already eaten the meat of the animal you killed.

Hunters: You can help fight hunger in Alaska

Hunters have donated thousands of pounds of wild meat to charitable organizations in recent years. Such donations of unprocessed meat are legal and can represent a significant contribution to their programs. Hunters are encouraged to consider donating surplus or unneeded moose, caribou, or deer carcasses to Food Bank of Alaska. With prior notification, some air carriers will fly donated carcasses to Anchorage at no cost to the hunter. Check with air carrier(s) in your hunt area before taking the carcass to an airport for flight information and other details. Food Bank of Alaska will pay for processing costs in Anchorage. The finished product will be donated to shelters, soup kitchens and more than 250 other agencies serving the needy statewide. Use the Transfer of Possession form on the inside back cover of this publication or create your own to donate the meat to Food Bank of Alaska. For further information on donating unprocessed game, call 907-272-3663.

Transporting requirements

You must transport all meat to your departure point from the field (landing strip, trail head, road, river, etc.) before transporting antlers or horns from the kill site. Antlers and horns may be transported simultaneously with the last load of meat. After leaving the field, antlers or horns being transported must be accompanied by all edible meat unless possession of the meat has been transferred to and accepted by someone else (see Transfer of Possession below).

Field means an area outside established year-round dwellings, businesses, or other developments usually associated with a city, town, or village. Field does not include permanent hotels or roadhouses on the state road system or state or federally maintained airports.

Transfer of possession

A copy of the Transfer of Possession form can be found on the inside back cover of this publication.

Unprocessed meat and other game parts may be transferred to others permanently (given as a gift) or may be transferred temporarily for the purpose of transport. In doing so, both you and the person taking possession must be able to provide a signed statement that includes: both of your names and addresses, when and where the game was taken, and what specific game or parts of game changed hands. You must show this statement and the meat to an ADF&G representative if asked. The statement may be created at the time of the request.

It is your responsibility to make sure that game is legally taken before you accept or transport it. If you accept game or parts of game from someone else, either permanently as a gift or temporarily in order to transport that game, it becomes your responsibility to salvage all edible meat for human consumption.

Sealing requirements

Sealing means having an authorized ADF&G representative place a seal on an animal hide and/or skull.

Hunters must present the required items **unfrozen** (hide and skull for bears; hide only for lynx, wolf, and wolverine; ram horns attached to the skull plate for sheep) in person. The sealing officer asks questions about when, where and how the animal was taken, and may measure the skull and take some biological samples. The seal must remain on the hide and/or skull until it has been transported from Alaska or until tanning process has begun.

If you are unable to bring in an animal for sealing within the required time, you must complete and sign a temporary sealing form so another person can have the animal sealed. This form must be presented at the time of sealing.

Where sealing is required, wolves, wolverine, lynx, sheep, brown bears, and black bears must be sealed within 30 days of the kill. (See *bear information*, pages 24-27).

Where sheep horn sealing is required, the horns must be presented for sealing and will be **permanently** sealed by an ADF&G representative within 30 days of the kill, or a lesser time if designated. Harvest report must be presented at the time of sealing.

Illegally taken game

Any game animal taken illegally is the property of the state. If you mistakenly take an animal you thought was legal, you should salvage the meat and/or the hide and skull if required.

You may transport game taken illegally only if your purpose is to salvage and transport the game to the nearest office of ADF&G or Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement to surrender it to an authorized representative.

If you comply with this regulation, you will not be prosecuted for illegally possessing the animal, and you are less likely to be punished severely for illegally taking the animal.

You may not possess, transport, give away, receive, or barter any illegally taken game or game parts.

Road kills

Any wildlife killed or injured by a vehicle belongs to the state. If your vehicle hits and injures or kills a big game animal, you must notify the Alaska State Troopers, Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement, as soon as possible.

Marked or tagged game

If you take an animal that has been marked or tagged, you must notify the department when and where you took it. If sealing is required, any tag, collar, tattoo, or other identification must be retained with the hide until someone from the department has sealed it. In all cases, this identifying material must be returned to the department.



Doris Mensch of Kodiak shared this scenic photo of the view from her hunt.

Sealing is required for:

- brown/grizzly bears, except those taken in and not removed from the brown bear subsistence areas under a subsistence registration permit (see *Bear hunting information*, pages 24-27)
- black bears taken in Units 1-7, 11-17, and 20
- black bear hides taken in Unit 19D between Jan 1-May 31, if removed from Unit 19
- **NEW!** black bears taken in predator control areas that are intended for sale
- any untanned bear hide or skull transported or exported from Alaska
- sheep rams taken in areas with horn restrictions in Units 7, 9, 11-16, 19, 20, and 23-26
- lynx, wolf, and wolverine

Check the information relative to your particular hunt to see if there are sealing requirements.

Remember, all hides and skulls must be unfrozen at the time of sealing.

Exporting meat or other wildlife parts

State export requirements:

Raw furs

If you ship a raw skin of a beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, squirrel, wolf, or wolverine from Alaska, you must first obtain a raw fur export permit/report. The blue permit (shipping tag) with attached export report (postcard) is available from ADF&G, post offices and commercial cargo carriers. The raw fur export tag must be filled out and attached to any package containing raw fur. The post office or cargo carrier may not accept raw skins unless an export permit is attached. The pre-addressed report card portion must be filled out and mailed.

Federal export requirements:

Shipping between states

If you ship any wildlife parts between states, packages must be conspicuously marked on the outside with both the name and address of the shipper and consignee, and an accurate list of the package contents by species and number of each species. As a courtesy, shipping tags that will satisfy the federal requirement of marking packages shipped between states are available from all ADF&G and Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement offices. While the shipping tags are not required, the information they request is required.

Shipping outside the United States

As well as the above requirements if you ship any wildlife parts or products out of the United States, federal regulations require that you complete a "Declaration of Importation or Exportation of Fish and Wildlife" (Form #3-177), available online at www.le.fws.gov/pdf/3-177-1.pdf. In addition, if you ship hides, skulls, meat or products of brown/grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, lynx, or river otters out of the United States, you must first obtain a federal "CITES Export Permit". These forms are not available through ADF&G, but are available at the US Fish and Wildlife offices listed at right.

Transporting to or through Canada

If you take any wildlife parts or products out of the United States, federal regulations require that you complete a "Declaration of Importation or Exportation of Fish and Wildlife" (Form #3-177) available online at www.le.fws.gov/pdf/3-177-1.pdf. In addition, if you transport hides, skulls, meat, or products of brown/grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, lynx, or river otters you are required to have either a CITES permit or a "Personal Effects Exemption Certificate". This certificate will allow you to transport these items as noncommercial items accompanying personal baggage without a CITES permit into or through Canada to other states. For further information and forms, contact:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Import/Export Office in Anchorage

(907) 271-6198

Law Enforcement Offices

Juneau (907) 586-7240

Fairbanks (907) 456-2335

Ketchikan (907) 225-2254

Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge in Tok

(907) 883-5312

"Personal Effects Exemption Certificates" are also available at ADF&G offices in Juneau, Douglas, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Haines, Soldotna, and Tok.



Sam Bratten, 11, of Fairbanks, took his first moose last fall in Unit 20F. Sam was hunting with his grandfather, Don Bratten, also pictured. The rifle Sam used is an old Winchester 30-06 belonging to his dad, Doug Bratten.

Hunter Heritage Foundation of Alaska

The Hunter Heritage Foundation of Alaska (HHFA) was established to provide private resources to train new hunters and educate the public about the benefits hunting brings to wildlife conservation.

Endorsed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, HHFA has been an active partner in the Alaska Hunting Clinic Series since its beginning in 1995.

Long term plans include educational projects promoting the important role of hunting in wildlife management and the cultural heritage of Alaskans.

All contributions to the HHFA are tax-deductible and will be used entirely for projects that benefit the future of hunting.

Contributions can be sent to:
Hunter Heritage Foundation of Alaska
P.O. Box 73902
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Use of game

Game taken under a hunting license **MAY NOT** be used for the following purposes:

(exceptions noted)

Buying, selling, or bartering of game meat, EXCEPT hares; caribou meat may be bartered in Units 22-26, but the bartered caribou meat cannot be taken out of these units.

Buying, selling, or bartering of any part of a black or brown/grizzly bear, EXCEPT

-- an article of handicraft made from the fur of a bear. (See definition of handicraft, page 22)

NEW! -- black bears taken in active predator control areas (see pg. 34), where ADF&G will issue permits allowing hunters to sell untanned hides (with claws attached) and skulls, after sealing.

NEW! -- brown bears taken in the active brown bear predator control areas (see pg. 34), where ADF&G will issue permits allowing hunters to sell untanned hides (with claws attached) and skulls, after sealing.

Buying, selling, or bartering of any unsealed beaver (EXCEPT in Units 12, 18-26), lynx, wolf, or wolverine pelt.

Buying, selling, or bartering of any big game animal skulls, EXCEPT wolf and wolverine, taken under a hunting license.

Buying, selling, or bartering horns or antlers, UNLESS they have been naturally shed or have been completely removed from any part of the skull. However, in Unit 23, you MAY NOT remove caribou antlers from the skull and buy, sell or barter them, UNLESS they have been transformed into a handicraft (see definitions, page 22).

In Unit 23, you may buy, sell, or barter naturally shed, unmodified caribou antlers, AS LONG AS the pedicel is still attached to the antler.

In Unit 23, you may remove caribou antlers from the skull for your own use, **but you MAY NOT sell them before they are transformed into a handicraft.**

Buying, selling, bartering, advertising, or otherwise offering for sale or barter a big game trophy, including any trophy made from any part of a big game animal.

Using the meat of game as bait or food for pets and livestock. However, you ***MAY*** use the following as bait or food for pets or livestock:

- the skin, guts, heads, or bones of game legally taken or killed by vehicles, after the salvage of edible meat,
- brown bear meat (EXCEPT taken under a subsistence brown bear management permit),
- black bear meat taken June 1 - Dec 31 (as long as the black bear hide was salvaged),
- the skinned carcasses of furbearers and fur animals, and the meat from small game (other than birds) and unclassified game, and
- game that died of natural causes ***MAY*** be used as bait, AS LONG AS the game is not moved from where it was found. Natural causes do not include death caused by man.

Emergency taking of game

In Defense of Life or Property

You may kill game animals in defense of your life or property if you did not provoke an attack or cause a problem by negligently leaving human food, animal food or garbage in a manner that attracts wildlife and if you have done everything else you can to protect your life and property.

Property means your dwelling, means of travel, pets or livestock, fish drying racks, or other valuable property necessary for your livelihood or survival.

The meat of a game animal that you have legally taken becomes your property, but you may not kill another wild animal to protect the meat unless the meat is necessary for your livelihood or survival. In this situation you still must do everything possible to protect the meat (i.e., proper storage, scaring the scavenger, etc.) before you may kill the scavenger.

Game animals taken in defense of life or property belong to the state. If you kill a brown/grizzly bear, black bear, wolf, wolverine or coyote, you must salvage the hide (in the case of a brown bear, the hide and the skull) and surrender them to the state. All bear hides must include the attached claws.

A surrendered bear hide and skull must have been completely removed from the carcass. If you kill any other big game animals in defense of life or property, you must salvage the meat.

You must also notify ADF&G or Alaska State Troopers, Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement immediately and you must surrender what you salvaged and fill out and submit a questionnaire concerning the circumstances within 15 days.

For Food in a Dire Emergency

If you are in a remote area and unintentionally run out of food and cannot expect to get food from another source soon enough, you may kill wildlife for food to save your life or prevent permanent health problems. If this happens, you must salvage all meat and surrender what is left to the state after your rescue. You will be asked to fill out a statement about the circumstances.

Hunter Harassment Law

It is against state law (AS 16.05.790) to intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful hunting, fishing, trapping or viewing of fish and game. Illegal activities include positioning one's self in a location where human presence may alter the behavior of fish or game another person is pursuing. It is also illegal to create a sight, sound, smell, or physical stimulus to alter the behavior of fish and game another person is attempting to take.

The law does not prohibit lawful competitive practices among hunters, fishermen, or trappers.

Violators of this statute are subject to a fine of up to \$500 and/or up to 30 days in jail.

Alaska Fish and Wildlife Safeguard

If you see or hear of a fish and wildlife violation, call and report it. Alaska's Fish and Wildlife Safeguard pays cash for information on poachers.

1-800-478-3377

Definitions

airport - an airport listed in the Federal Aviation Agency Alaska Airman's Guide and Chart Supplement.

antler - the annually cast and regenerated bony growth originating from the pedicle portion of the skull in members of the deer family.

antlerless - the absence of antlers.

ATV (all terrain vehicle) - a motorized tracked vehicle, or a vehicle with four or more wheels operated on land weighing less than 1,000 lbs. dry weight, except for snowmachines.

bag limit - the maximum number of animals of any one game species a person may take in the unit or portion of a unit in which the taking occurs. Animals disturbed in the course of legal hunting do not count toward the bag limit.

bait - any material, excluding scent lures, placed to attract an animal by its sense of smell or taste; bait does not include those parts of legally taken animals that are not required to be salvaged as edible meat if the parts are not moved from the kill site.

big game - black bear, brown/grizzly bear, bison, caribou, Sitka black-tailed deer, elk, mt. goat, moose, muskoxen, Dall sheep, wolf, and wolverine.

boat - a vehicle, vessel, or watercraft operated in or on water deep enough to float it at rest and includes hovercraft, airboats, personal watercraft, and amphibious vehicles.

bow and arrow - see bow hunting equipment definitions, page 17.

brow tine - is a tine emerging from the first branch or brow palm on the main beam of a moose antler and projecting forward; the brow palm is separated from the main palm by a wide bay; a tine originating in or after this bay is not a brow tine; see pages 30-31.

brown bear - *Ursus arctos*, including grizzly bears; the terms brown bear and grizzly bear are synonymous.

buck - a male deer

bull moose - a male moose

calf - a moose, caribou, elk, muskox, or bison less than 12 months old.

cub bear - a brown/grizzly bear in 1st or 2nd year of life, or a black bear (including the cinnamon and blue color phases) in the 1st year of life.

dire emergency - a situation in which a person:

(A) is in a remote area;

(B) is involuntarily experiencing an absence of food required to sustain life;

(C) will be unable to perform the functions necessary for survival, leading to high risk of death or serious and permanent health problems, if wild game food is not immediately taken and consumed; and

(D) cannot expect to obtain other food sources in time to avoid the consequences described in (C) above.

domestic mammals - muskoxen, bison, elk, and reindeer, if they are lawfully owned.

domicile - the true and permanent home of a person from which the person has no present intention of moving and to which the person intends to return when the person is away.

drainage - the area of land drained by a creek, stream, or river unless further defined in regulation.

drawing permit - a permit issued to a limited number of people selected by means of a lottery held for all people submitting valid applications for such permits and who agree to abide by the conditions specified for each hunt.

edible meat - Big game (except black bear): the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the distal joint of the radius-ulna (knee), hindquarters as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (hock), and the meat along the backbone between the front and hindquarters;

black bear: the meat of the front quarters and hindquarters and meat along the backbone (backstrap);

wildfowl: the meat of the breast;

However, edible meat of big game or wildfowl does not include: meat of the head, meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking; bones, sinew, and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or a close trimming of the bones; or viscera.

field - an area outside of established year-round dwellings, businesses, or other developments usually associated with a city, town, or village; "field" does not include permanent hotels or roadhouses on the state road system or state or federally maintained airports.

front quarter - the front leg and shoulder, including the scapula, as far as the distal joint of the radius-ulna.

full curl horn - see page 28.

fur animal - beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, squirrel, that has not been domestically raised; fur animal is a classification of animals subject to taking with a hunting license.

furbearer - beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, river otter, squirrel, marmot, wolf, or wolverine; furbearer is a classification of animals subject to taking with a trapping license.

game - any species of bird, reptile, or mammal, including a feral domestic animal, found or introduced in the state, except domestic birds and mammals; game may be classified by regulation as big game, small game, furbearers or other categories.

grizzly bear - the terms brown bear and grizzly bear are synonymous.

handicraft - a finished product in which the shape or appearance of the natural material has been substantially changed by skillful use of hands, such as sewing, carving, etching, scrimshawing, painting, or other means and which has substantially greater monetary and aesthetic value than the unaltered natural material alone.

harass - to repeatedly approach an animal in a manner which results in animal altering its behavior.

hide - see skin

highway - the driveable surface of any constructed road.

hindquarter - means the hind leg, excluding the pelvis, as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (hock).

household - that group of people domiciled in the same residence.

hunting area - that portion of a game management unit where a season and a bag limit for a species are set.

inboard motor - any motor located within the confines of the boat.

meat-on-bone - meat remains naturally attached to the bone. Requirements vary by area or type of hunt. Check specific hunt requirements.

moose antler - see the illustrations on page 30.

motorized land vehicle - any motorized vehicle operated on land; includes hovercraft and airboats.

naturally shed antler - any portion of an antler which has the base (burr) intact and has not been physically removed by cutting, sawing, or breaking from the skull.

nonresident - a person who is not a resident of the state.

nonresident alien - a person who is neither a citizen nor a permanent resident of the United States.

Definitions (continued)

peace officer - a police officer of the state or a person authorized by the Commissioner of Fish and Game.

permit hunt - a hunt for which permits are issued on a drawing, registration, or Tier II hunt basis.

processed for human consumption - prepared for immediate consumption or prepared in such a manner, and in an existing state of preservation, as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period.

registration permit - a hunting permit issued to a person who agrees to the conditions specified for each hunt; permits are issued in the order applications are received and are issued:

- (A) beginning on a date announced by the department and continuing throughout the season, or until the season is closed by emergency order when a harvest quota is reached;
- (B) beginning on a date announced by the department and continuing until a predetermined number of permits have been issued.

regulatory year - July 1 through June 30 of the following calendar year.

resident - a resident is:

- a person (including an alien) who is physically present in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely and make a home here, has maintained that person's domicile in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license, and is not claiming residency or obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country; or
- a member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has been stationed in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license; or
- a dependent of a resident member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has lived in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license. A person who does not otherwise qualify as a resident may not qualify by virtue of an interest in an Alaska business.

salvage - to transport the edible meat, skull or hide, as required by statute or regulation, of a game animal or wildfowl to the location where the edible meat will be consumed by humans or processed for human consumption in a manner which saves or prevents the edible meat from waste, and preserves the skull or hide for human use.

sealing - the placement of an official marker or locking tag (seal) by an authorized representative of the ADF&G on an animal hide

and/or skull, and may include:

- (A) collecting and recording biological information concerning the conditions under which the animal was taken;
- (B) measuring the specimen submitted for sealing;
- (C) retaining specific portions of the animal for biological information, such as a pre-molar tooth from a bear.

second-degree of kindred - a father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother- or sister-in-law, son- or daughter-in-law, father- or mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepsister, stepbrother, stepson, or stepdaughter.

skin, hide, and pelt - are all the same, and mean any untanned external covering of any game animal's body; but do not include a handicraft or other finished product; skin, hide, or pelt of a bear means the entire external covering with claws attached.

small game - all species of grouse, hares, rabbits, ptarmigan, and waterfowl, cranes, and snipe.

snowmachine - a motor vehicle of 850 pounds or less gross vehicle weight, primarily designed to travel over snow, and supported, in part by skis, belts, or tracks; snowmachine and snowmobile are equivalent terms.

take - taking, pursuing, hunting, fishing, trapping, or in any manner disturbing, capturing, or killing or attempting to take, pursue, hunt, fish, trap, or in any manner capture or kill fish or game.

three-quarter curl horn - see illustrations on page 28.

Tier II - when the board has identified a game population that is customarily and traditionally used for subsistence and where, even after non-subsistence uses are eliminated, it is anticipated that a reasonable opportunity to engage in the subsistence use cannot be provided to all eligible residents.

tine or point - see page 31.

transport - shipping, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, carriage, or export.

trophy - a mount of a big game animal, including the skin of the head (cape) or the entire skin, in a lifelike representation of the animal; trophy also includes a "European mount" in which the horns or antlers and the skull or a portion of the skull is mounted for display.

unclassified game - all species of game not otherwise classified in these definitions.

unit - one of the 26 geographical areas listed under Game Management Units in the codified hunting and trapping regulations and the Game Unit Maps of Alaska.

year - calendar year unless another year is specified.

Note: Some of these definitions appear elsewhere in this book, where they are most needed for reference. The form shown in other parts of the book may be slightly different if the editors felt a word change would help the reader better understand the intent of the language.

What's Happening and When?

January	New hunting licenses, bear tags, nonresident tags needed
February	Plan your hunting trip, call for information Winter Drawing permits awarded
March	Board of Game meeting
May	Spring Drawing and Tier II permit materials available. Applications due by end of month.
June	Spring Drawing and Tier II permit applications processed
July	New hunting regulation book available Spring Drawing/Tier II permits awarded New harvest tickets for the regulatory year
Aug-Sept	Most fall hunting seasons begin. Proposals due for Fall Board of Game meeting
November	Board of Game meeting Winter Drawing permit materials available
December	Winter Drawing permit applications due Dec 6. Proposals due for Spring Board of Game meeting.